**Social Studies 8**

**Summative Assessment - 2010**

***Americas: The 13 Colonies (Chapters 3 and 4)***

* ***Do not write on this test packet.***
* ***Bubble in the letter on your answer sheet.***
* ***Be sure to read all questions and answer choices carefully.***
* ***Pace yourself. You are expected to complete this assessment during the time provided.***
* ***Think about what you’ve learned, and apply your knowledge to determine the best answer to each questions. Then - take your knowledge, and use facts to support your short answers and extended response.***

**Multiple Choice (30 points)**

**1. Which phrase describes Magna Carta (1215)?**

A. a church document describing English feudal society

B. a list of all the nobles in feudal England and their land holdings

C. a statement of grievances by English serfs sent as a petition to the king

D. a written agreement between the English king and his nobles establishing important individual rights

**2. Prior to other European nations coming to North America, where did the Spanish establish forts, missions, and settlements? (H-D2A)**

A. Florida and American Southwest

B. Pacific Northwest and Great Plains

C. Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes

D. Eastern Woodlands and Appalachians Mts.

**3. After Columbus discovered the Americas, what did other explorers from other countries continue to search for? (These explorations were later used by other European countries to claim land in North America) (H-D2A)**

A. Antarctica

B. The Lost Colony

C. Northwest Passage

D. evidence of Spanish mistreatment of natives

**4. What was the first permanent English settlement in North America? (H-D2B)**

A. Roanoke

B. Plymouth

C. Jamestown

D. New Amsterdam

**5. Which of the following was the capital of French Canada? (H-D2B)**

A. New Orleans

B. Baton Rouge

C. St. Louis

D. Québec

**6. What trade did the French and Dutch profit from due to the good relations that they established with Native Americans in North America? (H-D2C)**

A. Tobacco

B. Lumber

C. Sugar

D. Furs

**7. Who funded the English Colony of Jamestown, Virginia? (E-B2)**

A. Parliament

B. King James I

C. The Virginia Company

D. Virginia House of Burgesses

**8. What product made Jamestown colony profitable and became the reason that African slaves were first introduced to the colony in 1619? (H-D2D)**

A. Fish

B. Sugar

C. Cotton

D. Tobacco

**9. What was the historical significance of the Virginia House of Burgesses? (H-D2E)**

A. It established an official state religion

B. It declared Virginia’s independence from Great Britain

C. It began a tradition of military rule in the English colonies

D. It began a tradition of representative government in the English colonies

**10. What were the Separatist Pilgrims on board the Mayflower seeking in their journey to settle in the Americas? (PS-B1)**

A. to join with the Jamestown colony and pursue economic opportunities

B. to secure their own religious freedom and avoid persecution

C. to convert Native Americans to Christianity

D. to acquire land for farming

**11. What did the signers of the Mayflower Compact agree to do once they landed in America? ( H-D2E)**

A. rejoin the Church of England

B. grant female pilgrims the right to vote

C. seek only peaceful relations with Native Americans

D. make and obey their own laws for the good of the colony

**12. Why were the Pilgrims able to survive early hardships in their settlement at Plymouth? (H-D2C)**

A. They built sturdy log cabins

B. Native Americans helped them

C. They were able to farm year round because of the mild climate

D. Other colonists sent them supplies until they were self-sufficient.

**13.  John Winthrop’s fleet landed in Boston, Massachusetts in 1630 as part of the “Great Migration”.  Who made up this largest group of people to separate from England in order to start a new life in the American Colonies?   (PS-B1)**

A. Catholics

B. Lutherans

C. Quakers

D. Puritans

**14. What colony set up the first tax-supported public schools in British North America? (H-D2E)**

A. Massachusetts

B. Pennsylvania

C. New York

D. Viriginia

**15. How were young men in New England (and other colonies) able to prepare themselves to make a living at a skilled trade after completing their basic education? (H-D2D)**

A. attending vocational schools

B. going on to secondary schools

C. volunteering for the colonial militia

D. signing an indenture to become an apprentice to a master craftsman

**16. What livelihoods were more important to the economy of the New England Colonies than to the Middle or Southern Colonies? (G-C2)**

A. Tobacco, Rice, and Indigo

B. Fishing, Whaling, and Shipping

C. Dairy Farming, Printing, Livestock

D. Manufacturing, Grain Farming, and Fur Trading

**17. Why were Puritan town meetings important to the colonies? ( H-D2E )**

A. encouraged Religious Toleration

B. led to the decline of the Puritan tradition

C. led to the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

D. encouraged the growth of self government and democratic traditions

**18. Prior to being taken over by the English in 1664, what Middle Colony was originally the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam? (H-D2A)**

A. Delaware

B. Maryland

C. New York

D. Pennsylvania

**19. What describes the relationship between the geography and the economy in the Middle Colonies?**

**(G-C2)**

A. mostly swampy lands: fishing became the main economic activity

B. mild winters and fertile soil: most people made their living from farming

C. harsh winters and dry summers: most people made their living from manufacturing

D. heavily forested lands: most people made their living from shipbuilding and lumbering

**20. Pennsylvania was founded by Quakers - a Protestant group that was persecuted in England. Which of the following were an important part of Quaker beliefs? (PS-B1)**

A. toleration of different peoples and religions

B. non-violence

C. hard work

D. all of the above

E. None of the above

**21. Located in the forests of the Appalachian Mountains, settlers had to clear the land for farms far away from the more developed coastal cities and towns. What term was given to describe this western frontier? (G-C2)**

A. The Back Country

B. The Borderlands

C. Indian Territory

D. No Mans Land

**22. What was the boundary line between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania that later divided the Free States from the Slave States? (G-D3)**

A. Ohio River

B. Breezewood

C. Mason-Dixon Line

D. Continental Divide

**23. What cash crop did African slaves help teach plantation owners to grow in the marshes of South Carolina? (G-C2)**

A. Tobacco

B. Cotton

C. Sugar

D. Rice

**24. What was England’s economic policy that viewed the colonies as being kept for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the mother country through trade? (E B2)**

A. Capitalism

B. Free Trade

C. Mercantilism

D. Command Economy

**25. Millions of African slaves; men, women, and children traveled against their will to the New World. What was this overcrowded voyage on the Atlantic Ocean called?**

A. Columbian Passage

B. Triangular Trade

C. Middle Passage

D. Slave Trade

**26. What was one difference between slaves and indentured servants in 1700’s colonial society? (H-D2D)**

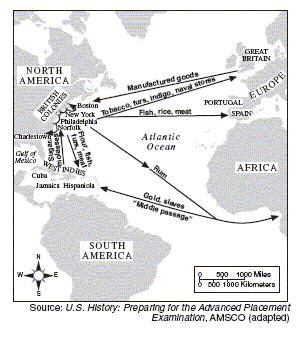
A. slaves had many rights, indentured servants did not.

B. slaves could earn their freedom, indentured servants were bound to service for life

C. indentured servants received “freedom dues” at the end of their service, slaves were treated as property

D. indentured servants often moved up to become part of the upper class gentry, slaves could only manage to rise into the middle class.

**Question 27 is based on the following map of trade involving the 13 Colonies.**



**27. According to the Map, who besides England did the colonies trade with? *(E B2)***

A) Africa

B) Each other

C) West Indies

D) All of the Above

**28. Other than security, brute force, and confinement imposed by slave traders to keep slaves in captivity, what made it difficult for captured African slaves to fight back?**

A. their culture was based on principles of non-violence

B. their religion led them to accept their captivity as fate

C. they were from different tribes and had a hard time communicating at first

D. they were too individualistic and proud to cooperate with other slaves in a rebellion

**29. How were prices set for African slaves when they were sold to their future owners upon arrival in America?**

A. Prices were fixed based on age and gender.

B. Prices were fixed based on the place and tribe of origin of each slave.

C. They were auctioned off to the highest bidder according to their strength health.

D. Prices were negotiated prior to delivery between the owner and the shipping company.

**30. Which of the following lists the cash crops that were produced with slave labor in the Southern Colonies?**

A. cocoa, coffee, tea

B. beef, pork, chicken

C. tobacco, rice, indigo

D. oranges, peaches, lemons

**Your extended response questions are on a separate sheet. As soon as you finish your multiple choice questions please pick up your extended response questions from your teacher.**